CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE COLORED SENATOR'S NOTICE STEAMBOAT BILL THE EFFECT OF PARDONS ON PROPERTY

RETRENCHMENTS OF DEMAGOGUES TO MODERA PROGRESS

NO CHANGE IN THE TOBACCOTAX LIQUOR DEALERS WANT A REDUCTION

RESIGNATION OF DR. HAMBLETON THE RAVAGES UPON THE TEXAN BORDER

Secret of Tarbox's Ready Reply to Blaine Evidence of Seneral Srant on the Trial

COMMISSIONER PRATT ON PRESENTS

The Cabinet was in session yesterday for nearly two hours and a half, but it is understood that there was no business under consideration of more than ordinary importance. The President stated that he had received the interrogatories concerning which his evidence is required in the Babcock case, and the deposition of the Presient will be made to-day before Chief Justice Waite, and in the presence of Mr. Eaton, repre-senting the Government, and Mr. Wm. A. Cook, counsel for General Babcock. The Printing Eureau Investigation.

The House Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department will, on Tuesday next, emmence its investigation into the affairs of the

The Veterans' National Committee, appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, held at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1872, of which General A. E. Burnside is chairman, has been called to meet in this city on the 23d instant, to consider matters connected with the part to be taken by the Union veterans in the coming Presidential campaign.

The Texas Border Troubles-

Gen. Ord was at the Capitol yesterday moreing, reacy to testify before the Texas border committee relative to the trauble along the Rio Grande. No quorum of the committee was present. The General, however, in an informal way gave a detailed history of the ravages by the Mexican ditti, and took the same ground as others have er, that the outrages of the Border ruffians are How About the Tarbox Copy of Bisine's

Speechi Mr. Blaine's speech on the finance question was in print at Augusta, Mc., two months ago. Six weeks ago Mr. Blaine understood that Mr. Tarbox, of Mass., had a printed copy of it, stolen by a man in Augusta. On Thursday Mr. Tarbox

produced the printed speech of Mr. Blaine, and followed its delivery. Both the speeches of Mesers. Blaine and Tarbox appeared in the Con-

The Retrenchment Mania-Several of the subordinates of the Internal Revenue bureau were before the House Appro-priation Committee yesterday to explain the machinery in operation for the collection of internal taxes, and to submit such views as each might taxes, and to submit such views as each might deem expedient, looking to a retrenchment in the collection costs. It is evident the committee in-tends to cut of nearly all, if not all, the river and harbor appropriations. They have the knife at the root of the system, and are determinedly opposed to systems. They propose to go back to 1776, and let the future. Congressmen learn the lesson of

Misplaced Confidence. A gold-headed came of handsome design and finish came resterday to the Commissioner of internal Revenue as a present from an officer of the service who has a high estimation of his chief, but who evidently was not posted in regard to that portion of the Revised Statutes which im-

that portion of the Revised Statutes which im-poses a penalty of dismissal from the Government service of all persons therein who receive or dis-pense presents among themselves. The Commis-sioner, upon the receipt of this evidence of per-sonal esteem, took the opportunity of acquainting the sender of that provision of law, while express-ing his thanks for the compliment, and returning the cane to the gentleman whose good will took shape in the direction mentioned. Executive Session Extraordinary. Thursday has been greatly distorted by the tele graphers to New York papers. The entire areu ment was based upon the simple proposition that if the growlers of the Senate propose to run the

Republican party of the South in the way advised Senator Edmunds and others, termed apolo as for outrage, the colored people there will be ligod to make the best terms they can with the moorats. He said they were driven to that The Steamboat Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to Saylor's bill amending the steamboat This bill was defeated two years ago by considerably cut down it provides principally considerably cut down it provides principally against personal liability of steamboat owners beyond double the amount of their stock and interest in freight; rejects all patent appliances unless approved by steamboat owners; omits requirements of all such appliances except after thorough test; allows that steam gauges, low water alarms, &c., have proved utterly worthless by test of steamboat owners and supervising inspectors, and makes commanders of steamboats more directly responsible than heretofore. It is a compromise between all classes, and it will probably become a law. probably become a law.

Tobacco and Spirits Tax. It is definitely ascertained that there will be no change in the tax on tobacco at this session.

conference with several members developed is unanimous in opposition to any change. Prominent members of that committee, and also Prominent members of that committee, and also of the Senate Committee on Finance, have stated this for the distinct purpose of offsetting any disquietude that might originate to business through rumors or an agitation of change in the tax. So far as known now the same may be said with regard to distilled spirits; but the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, of New York, are to be heard from, and the committee is willing to do for them what they want, provided they can show that it will be to the interest of the Government and the satisfaction of the suffit trade. and the satisfaction of the spirit trade.

The Clerkship of the Ways and Means Committen. Dr. J. P. Hambleton, clerk of the Committee

of Ways and Means, and who is charged with having named his son John Wilkes Booth, yesterday tendered his resignation, and it was ac cepted. This is an inside history to this appointment. Mr. Morrison, chairman, did not give the cepted. This is an inside history to this appointment. Mr. Morrison, chairman, did not give the place to Hambleton but he was influenced by Speaker Kerr and Senator Gordon. Mr. Morrison's preference for the position was William H. Roberts, of the New Orleans Times, who was set aside by the influences above stated. The attack which has been made in the newspapers against Hambleton, and the charge that Mr. Morrison chose him for the position of his own volition, has so far injuriously affected the Gubernatorial aspirations of the latter to succeed Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, but these injuries may be overcome. Hambleton will probably be succeeded by Col. S. K. Donovan, of Ohio.

Sapreme Court Business. THE EFFECT OF A PARDON ON PROPERTY RIGHTS

TION CHARES.

United States, decided last Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States, the court held that the effect of a pardon is to restore to its recipient all rights of property lost by the offense pardoned, unless the property has by judicial process become vested in other persons, subject, process become vested in other persons, subject, also, to such other exceptions as are prescribed by the pardon itself; that unless an order of distribution of the proceeds is made in cases of consecution, or the proceeds are actually paid into the hands of the party entitled as informer to recover them, or into the Treasury of the United States, they are within the control of the court; and that no such vested right to the proceeds had account this case, so as to our or other proceeds had

court in the confiscation proceedings, and who are called upon to make restitution of a portion of the proceeds obtained by them, have no standing in court to assail this position. The United States acquiesce, and it is not for them to complain that the proceeds of the property adjudged to be forfeited are held subject to the further disposition of the court and possible restitution to the original owners. That is a matter that concerns only the United States. The decree is affirmed except as to the costs of the proceedings subsequent to the preferancion of the application of the petitioner. Those costs should be apportioned against the puries ordered to make restitution, according to the respective amounts they are adjudged to restore; and as to them the decree must be modified.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE CON-DITION OF THE STREETS-ANOTHER CASE, DITION OF THE STREETS—ANOTHER CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday heard the case of William Barnes against the District of Columbia, on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the District, which was another action to make the District liable for injuries sustained by falling into an unbarricaded and unlighted excavation on K street. The verdict at the trial was for the plaintiff for 43,300, but the ceneral term reversed the judgment, holding that there could be no recovery against the District in Such a case, as the law made the Board of Pablic Works entirely and wholly responsible for the condition of the streets. It is here argued that the Board of Public Works was smenable to the District and subject to its superior jurisdiction and the mere agent of the listerict for the manner in which it performed its duties. The District taxed its cliticens to pay for the repair of the sireets, and was solely responsible for their condition.

Transportation of Animals.

Transportation of Animals. The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee by Mr. Frelinghuysen yesterday "relating to the transportation of animals" is, with some amendments, the measure introduced by that Senator at the beginning of the present session. The only amendments of consequence are the following: The length of time that animals may be confined without unloading is limited to twenty-four hours, instead of twenty-cight hours, and they must remain unloaded for rest, water and feeding at least seven (instead of five) consecutive hours. The 4th of next July is inserted as the date when the bill; if enacted, is to take effect; and a new section is added, providing that the number of hours that animals are confined while being transported through Canada must be taken into account by all railroads or vessels connecting with Canadian lines as part of the twenty-four consecutive hours above limited. The bill contains a provision that when animals shall be carried in cars or vessels in which they can and do kave proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the requirements in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

Portugal and the United States. lating to the transportation of animals" is, with

Portugal and the United States. The following is a translation of a note ad-dressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal to the representative of this country at Lisbon in regard to the abolition of slavery: "The message of the President of the United States, recently addressed to Congress, where it States, recently addressed to Congress, where it speaks of foreign affairs refers in a manner so homorable to Portugal in relation to the promulgation of the law of the 20th of April, 1875, by which speedy emancipation is given to the slaves in all the colonies of the Portugese monarchy and by which slavery is abolished in perpetuity, that I cannot resist asking your excellency kindly to express to your Government the deep sense of admiration of His Majesty's Government for such a sentiment. This Government for such a sentiment. This Government exceeming very highly the words of President Grant and his high testimony of the approval deserved by its constant efforts to perfect this humane intention, offers most carnest prayers in union with those of the High Magistrate who presides over the destinies of the great American nation that the time may be near when the idea may be wholly resudanted that man can subject his lellowman to bendage."

Miscellaneous. The President has recognized Waldemar Theo fore Hausen Vice Consul of Denmark for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin at Milwankee. At the close of business yesterday the following At the close of conness yearcay the billouing were the balances in the Treasure. Currency, \$11,052,665; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$42,721,000; coin, \$70,005,914; including coin certificates, \$43,600; cutstanding legal tenders, \$371,273,140.

CABLE FLASHES. SAN SERASTIAN, Feb. 11.-The military hos-pital here has been burned. The Carlists contipue the bombardment. LONDON, Feb. 12 .- The Berlin correspondent of

the Times telegraphs that the ministerial crisis in Vienna is not yet ended. ST. ETHENNE, BELGIUM, Feb. 11 .- The flames continued to burn fiercely in Jobin colliery, and to more bodies can be recovered. Sr. Perenserro, Feb. 11 - Abdurahuean, the

leader of the Khokam insurgents, has surren-dered to Gen. Scobdeff, commanding the Rus Lowney Feb 12 -The Post's (Bremen) dispatch reports that the committee of relief have collected £20,000 for the victims of the Bremer-

London, Feb. 11.-Right Honorable Sir John Taylor Coleridge, formerly one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterward edi-tor of the Querferly Review, died to-day. Madrid, Feb. 11.-King Alfonso leaves Madrid for the army on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. The Government has purchased six Kruff guns and 6,000 rounds of ammunition for them, to be sent to Cubba.

London Feb. 12.-The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a report that the European Powers are endeavering to obtain a suspension of hostili-ties, to which end negotiations have been opened in Herzegovina. SHANGHAI, Feb. 11.-The Pekin Gazette pub-

lishes an imperial edict degrading General Les-Sectal, and ordering him to proceed to Yunnan-ico, and there stand trial for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margaray. London, Feb. 11.-The Echo says the Scottish Rifle club has duly considered the proposal of Sir Henry Halford for sending a combined British team to Philadelphia, and resolved not to accept, but send a team of its own.

ROME, Feb. 11.-The Bersagliere, Libert Vaces, Pello i crita and Capitole, have been seited for publishing a speech made by Garibaldi on the anniversary of the Roman Republic, in which the Eepublic was extelled as only an honest form of government.

LONDON, Feb. 12 .- The Daily Telegraph has a report from an Egyptian source worthy of credit that Mr. Cove's departure has been postponed, and when he leaves Cairo he will be succeeded by an Englishman, who will hold the post of per-manent adviser to the Khedive. Madnin, Feb. 11.—It is officially announced

MADHID, Feb. 11.—It is officially announced that the Alfonsists have fired a shell into Estella. The Cronisis says Gen. Primo de Rivera has given notice to non-combants to withdraw before a specified date, when the bombardment of Estella will be opened. Apartments are being prepared in the royal palace here for Duke de Montepensier.

Rotterdam contains the following: Inquiries have been made here as to the whereabouts of E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger. The American consul replies that Winslow is not here, and the judicial officer of Rotterdam says he can give no information in the present state of the matter. LONDON, February 11 .- The Globe says it is reand French fishermen has led to the destruction of certain machinery the French used in their operations at Newfoundland. The Government have impressed upon the Colsnial office the advisability of stationing a man-of-war permanently at St. John's.

CONSTANTINGFLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has

definitely agreed to apply ownst and tags of forms, except the clause that the revenue from direct taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina be employed for the development of those provinces. The Porte only consents to increase the sum for public works there. The promulgation of the imperial decree ordering the reforms is expected

range of the Third Theorem and the state of the Cham-peleon (Plomplon) as a candidate for the Cham-ber of Deputies from Corsics. Le France (news-paper) has been fined 1,000 frances for publishing false news. It reported that M. Buffet had re-signed, and had declared that he would only ac-cept the governorship of the Bank of France as a compensation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There was the greatest crowd at Plymouth church to night. Mr. Beecher led the usual weekly prayer-meeting, after which crowd at Pijmouth church to-night. Air, Beecher led the usual weekly prayer-meeting, after which the adjourned business meeting was opened, and the report of the examining committee in reference to conferences with Bowen was received. Mr. White offered a resolution instructing the examining committee to continue the investigation of Mr. Bowen's charges, and cite him to appear and name all witnesses he wished cited to substantiate his charges, and then to proceed with the examination, making it as rigid and thorough as possible. This resolution was adopted smild much enthusiasm.

Air. Beecher then made a speech, in the course of which he begged the members to be hospitable to members of the council during its session, but avoid all attempts to influence or bias tham by approval of disapproval of their acts. Referring to Bowen, he spoke feelingly of their long and intimate associations, and added that Bowen had known all he knew now for fifteen years, and if his charges were true he should have made them known long before. But he called God to witness; in they were false, and that Mr. Bowen was a liar. If they were allee, and that Mr. Bowen was a liar. If they were true Bowen was lacking in ndelity to the Uhurch and his own vows, and he (Beecher) was the worst man living. His loud and emphatic denials were received with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of appliance. The committee appointed a meeting, citing Bowen to appear before them, on the 22d instant.

of Wilkesbarre, Pa., an American family blessed with three children speaking some kind of gib-berish peculiarly their own, and which, although well understood by the little ones, the parents even cannot understand. All attempts to compet their offspring to converse in plain English hav-ing failed, the parents, as a last resort, have been compelled to separate the children, in order to break up what might otherwise become an incur-able practice.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TWENTY - SECOND JOINT BULE THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION ITS FURTHER DISCUSSION AND PASSAGE

AND DIPLOMATIC POVERTY PINCHING OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

PASSAGE OF THE STARVATION BILL

FRIDAY, February 11, 1376.
Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of leading merchants of New York, including H. B. Claffin, in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law. Judiciary.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to revise errors and supply omissions in the Revised Stat-

utes concerning the Treasury Department. Re-Mr. WITHERS introduced a bill granting a ension to the widow of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. Mr. BAYAED called up his resolution instruct-COMMITTEE ON BULES

to confer jointly and report what legislation may e necessary on the subject-matter of the 221 joint rule.

Debate ensued on the resolution, during which Mr. EDMUNDS said he should make the point of order that there were no joint rules now in force. The action both of the Senate and of the House had determined this.

Mr. CONKLING, in reply to an intimation of Mr. Bayant that as present constituted the twenty-second joint rule might be construed to party advantage, ead that it would be a sorry day indeed when any party in this Senate would stoop so low as to make a dishonest count of the electoral vote for party advantage. stoop so low as to make a dishonest count of the electoral vote for party advantage.

Mr. MORTON said he had introduced a bill repealing the twenty-second joint rule and providing for the counting of the electoral vote. No one could say that bill could possibly be of advantage to any party, and yet the Senator from Delaware had opposed that bill. It had passed the Senate nevertheless, but had falled in the House for want of time. He had brought that bill forward again, and it was now before the Committee on

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS. TRIVILEGIES AND ELECTIONS.
This matter ought to be settled by law. It was ridiculous to give the power by a simple rule to one or the other House of Congress to reject the electoral vote of a State.

Mr. EDMUNIS moved to amend by making the resolution a Sanate resolution only, instead of a concurrent resolution, and that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the amendment, and held that the proper way to dispose of this question was by a conference between the Committees on Rules of the two Houses.

tion was by a conference between the Committees on Rules of the two Houses.

The motion of Mr. EDMINDS was agreed to, but subsequently a motion was made to reconsider, pending which the morning hour expired and the subject went over.

Mr. LOGAN presented a number of petitions, including petition for the removal of check stamps, and for a beauty of \$5.32 to soldiers and sailors.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington City Insbrist Asylum.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the same committee, reported, with amendments, a bill to get the consect of Congress to the terminous of the Anacostia of Congress to the terminus of the Anacostis Potomec River railroad and to aid in con ructing the same. The unfinished business, being THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Was then taken up.

Mr. RANDOLPH expressed himself as in favor of the bill. He said that he had listened andwas charmed yesterday with the eloquence of the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Nonwoon,] but had failed to be convinced by his arguments. He had regretted to hear the imputations thrown out by the Senator upon the Centennial board, composed as it was of gentlemen entitled to the highest respect, and who would not stoop to one improper net. respect, and who would not stoop to one improper act. Mr. NOEWOOD explained that what he had Mr. NOEWOOD explained that what he had said of the lobby yesterday he had meant in a general sense, and did not intend to reflect upon the motives or the acts of any member of the board.

Mr. RANDOLPH resumed his remarks, and said that while he had always been in favor of prayer, he had felt necestized to vote against the amendment effered the other day by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. McCheney.] He/detended the character of the Exposition, and deprecated the character of the posterior as a duty. It preclaimed to other lands that personal liberty, that freedom in thought and religion were no longer political problems, but authorized facts. It was more liberty to conduce to prosperity than to bring adversity. The expenditure of the public money would be thought a poor remunerative instrument. He argued as to the constitutionality of the bill; he was as anxious to preserve the Constitution as any constructionist, whether he be Republican or Democrat, and no consideration whatever could induce him to vote for any measure which, in his judgment, was contrary to the Constitution. He was glad that he was not a constitutional lawyer, or a lawyer at all. The Senate might also congratulate itself upon the fact. [Laughter.] He then proceeded to explain why he regarded the bill as entirely constitutional.

Mr. JONES, of Fla, read a

Mr. JONES, of Fla., read a CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT in favor of the bill, and an earnest appeal on patriotic grounds for a united effort to make the celebration successful and a grand affair, and a sincere effort to restore the old harmony and brotherhood of the Union, urging this duty upon his fellow-countrymen by the memory of that great man, whose ashes now lie almost in sight of this Oapitol.

Nr. CAPERTON stated that he did not promose to enlyen the Senate with any dissertation Mr. CAPERTON stated that he did not propose to enliven the Senate with any dissertation on the Constitution, any recital of our revolutionary acts or any rhetorical flourishes, but merely to give the reasons which would induence his vote. The question was the appropriation of money for a national celebration, and the point involved was whether there existed the constitutional power to pass the appropriation. He took the sifimative view, and maintained that the general welfare clause contained all the necessary power. Whenever there is anything plainly of a national character to be done, Congress can do it under this clause. He referred to appropriations heretofore made for minor expositions and for the Irish famine.

He had no doubt in the world that our interests would be greatly increased by this Exposition. It was our highest duty

He thought

To was our highest duty

to grant this appropriation.

Mr. ALCORN objected to there being any
patriotism or want of patriotism in regard to any
one who should vote for or against the appropriation. There are other than expressed authortites under the Constitution; there are implied
authorities. This is a Government of the people,
he said, and cited by comparison the action of
the Governments of London, Paris and Vienna.
But this Government is a different ene, and
should represent the people equally as well.
The Government here should represent the outburst of the people at the Centennial and should
not be distinctive from the people. The wealth
of the country owes it to the country that it
should represent its patriotism. The poor have a
right to expect this, and the wealthy should
come forward for the benefit of the masses.

He defended the Cectennial commissioners
from the aspersions made against them, and regretted that Senators should have made those
aspersions. He defended their patriotism. He
criticised severely the strictures of the Senator
[Mr. Mitchell.] from Oregon in yesterday's debate, and was inonical in referring to his interresign nations. He reviewed the original declaration that the managers of the Exposition should
not ask money from the Government, and said
that he did not want the poor people down in his
country taxed. Let the Exposition be enjoyed
independently, but not on the money of the nation. He alluded to the fact that those who had
served their country were now refused pensions;
that his people, impoverished as they were, had
been Hiesally taxed in their poverty, (referring
to the cotton tax.) and he could not now vote to
give money to a mere show to add to their burdens. He alluded to the condition of the Washington Monument, and said it was ridiculous to
talk about patriotism in

THE FACE OF SUCH A SPECTACLE IT WAS OUR HIGHEST DUTY

THE PARE OF SUCH A SPECTACLE is that. Let this \$1,500,000 be used to complete that monument, [appliance in the galleries,] and not be taken for a mere show. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the nation to-AIT, FREEINGHUESEN said the nation to-day mourned the loss of a great statesman and a lawyer and a true patriot. The people, without regard to party, would regret that they no more could hear the teachings of Reverdy Johnson. This man had written a jetter on this Centennial bill which he would close his remarks by asking to have read. This man had written a letter on this Centennial bill which he would close his remarks by asking to have read.

He then sent to the desk to be read the letter of Mr. Johnson on the Centennial, addressed to Representative RANDALL, and heretofore published.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida made one of the distinctive argument in his speech that the National Centennial Exposition was the best manner of making a genuine, emphatic, and sincere condition of fraternal feeling throughout the country. Let us have peace, "he said, and referred in an amicable spirit to the South, which he complimented for its manocod, while he regretted the bitter lessens of their past experience. He advocated the Oentennial, saying that he knew no better way than by it of showing the results of one hundred years of unexampled prosperity.

He apostrophized the consideration due to skilled labor, and said the Exposition would give us an opportunity to compare with the master-pieces of the world. He complimented the address of the Centennial commissioners by quoting largely from it. He wanted by what he said to give some evidence of hearty good-will to the Southern people, and cited their old love for the country as an encouragement to this appropriation. He referred handsomely and feelingly to the South, and closed with references in the same spirit in a quotation from the writer of the Centennial address. Though Mr. Conover but rarely speaks, his brief, pointed and graceful reference to the South in his effort to day entitles him to the judgment impartially given, that he does not speak without purpose and good result as well as good heart.

Mr. MERRIMON, of N. C., said his natural

propensities prompted him to approve anything which went to recognize suitably THE NATAL DAY OF AMERICA.

But he must be excused for the exercise of what he thought sound judgment. He opposed a celebration in one place, and favored a general celebration in every place without expense to the Generatives. celebration in one place, and lavored a general celebration in every place without expense to the Government.

He did not oppose it on account of the non-consitutionality of it, but because it was generally given out that it was not to be of any cost to the country. He argued that Philadelphia could well'alford—in view of the benefits to be derived by it, as well as its railroad interest, instancing the Pennsylvania railroad interest, instancing the Pennsylvania railroad—to defray the expense of it or could readily raise the million and a half of dollars without calling on the united States Government. He cited section 10 of the act, in astonishment that there was any appropriation looked for, and asked why money was not appropriated to the Washington Monument, which remained still unfinished.

Mr. RANSOM followed his colleague, premising that he had not intended to say a word on this subject. He sent to the desk to be read, and said he desired the Senate to hear them and the country to hear them, the resolutions passed at a meeting in North Garolina, which was drawn to gether to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Moore's Creek, fought February 17, 1773. The resolutions speak of attachment and devotion to the Union. He said they were written by a gentleman who served in the Confederate army as he (Mir. R.) did. He believed they expressed the sentiments of the people of North Carolina and of the South. He looked upon this centennial not as North Carolinias

BUT AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.
He did not know how to talk about the Constitution in this matter. He would as soon think asking legal authority to erect a tombstone to be father or to strew flowers on the grave of mother. When his friend from Mississippi [M nather or to strew flowers on the grave of his mother. When his friend from Mississippi [Mr. Alcorn] spoke of the poor people of Mississippi, he did not care how poor the people of North Carolina were; he wanted every poor boy and poor woman in North Carolina to know, if they could not be at Philadelphia themselves, they had given something to celebrate the deeds of their ancestors. He wanted Philadelphia to be the sepulchre of all sectional animosity.

YEAS. Ferry. Frelinghaysen, Hamlin, Ingails, Jones of Fla., Jones of Nev., Kelly, Logan, McDouald, McMillan, NAYS.

Alcorn, Howe, Stevenson, Cooper. Keys, Entop. Kernan. Wadletgh, Goldthwalte, McGreerf, Whyte, Hamilton, Merrimon, Withers-15. Messrs. English, Christiancy, Gordon, Shiriman and Cameron, of Wia, who would have voted "Aye," were paired with Messrs. Hoorin, Davis, Norwood, Kaulsbury and Cockrell, who would have voted "No." Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the preamble of the bill, which he said recited affirmations which were not true. Rejected—ayes 14, noes 57. The bill having passed without amendment, will now go to the President.

Mr. Thurman, at his own request, was excused from service on the conference committee on the District 365 bond bill, and Mr. Davis was appointed in his stead.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. M. VANCE, of N. C., introduced a bill to au-

horize the Eastern band of Chorokees to Instiute suits and for other purposes. The House devoted half an hour to the disn Patents should occupy. The committees were then called for reports of were reported and placed on the private calen

ier.
Mr. BRADLEY, of Mich., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the United States consul general at Berlin. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SCALES, of N. C., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to amend section to of the Indian appropriation bill of last session so as to require better security on the part of indian agents. The bill was subsequently withdrawn as being of a public nature.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the bill to fix the rank and pay of civil engineers of the United States navy. Tabled.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Me., from the same committee, reported adversely upon the bill to transfer Paymaster R. B. Rodney from the retired to on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the mittee, reported adversely upon the bill to transfer Paymaster R. R. Rodney from the retired to the active list of the navy. Tabled.

Mr. FAULKNER, of W. Va., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Edwin James, United States consul at San Jose, to accept a present of plate offered by the Queen of Great Britain. Passed.

Mr. FURNEY, of Ala., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to change the location of the consulate at Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. Passed.

A large number of pension bills were reported formally.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, presented a petition signed by H. W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, R. W. Emerson and six hundred other professors and men of science asking that all books printed in other than the English, Latin, or Greek languages be admitted free of duty. Ways and Means.

The Houre then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskinsk in the chair, and resumed consideration of the consular diplomatic bill.

Mr. Helwill T. of N. V. moved to amend by Paymaster R. B. Rodney from the retired to

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS because he had chosen to exercise an independent judgment. The gentleman had been long on the floor, but he could not drive him into a line against his own convictions. He was anxious to act in accord with his party, but not when there was a divergence from his honest convictions. tions.
Mr. BANDALL, of Pa., said he had referred
to Mr. Hawitt because the latter had inferentially, if not actually, attributed ignerance to the Mr. HEWITT denied that he had attributed

committee.

Mr. HEWITT denied that he had attributed ignorance to the committee.

Mr. RANDALL. You said you doubted whether the committee knew where the Yangtse-Kiang river was.

Mr. HEWETT. I read my speech from manuscript, and you can't find that there.

Mr. RANDALL. I heard the gentleman say so. If the remark had been true, it was unkind to say it, as it was untrue, it was unjust to say it, as it was untrue, it was unjust to say it. The remark had been true, it was unkind to say it, as it was untrue, it was unjust to say it. The remark had been true, it was unkind to say it. The remark had been true, it was unkind to say it. The remark had been true, it was unkind to say it. The remark had been true, it was unkind to at the Hawalian islands. He thought a consul would serve all the purposes there. The population was not more than \$0,000, and the trade there did not justify a Minister.

Mr. HALE, of Me., argued that the question of population should not enter into the question. What we should look to should be future benefit. There was not a day in the year that Great Hritain was not looking to the Sandwich islands trade, and we should do nothing which would tend to deprive us of our influence there.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TUCKER moved to urther amend by consolidating the offices of Minister Resident and consul general at Hawali, at a salary of \$4,500 per year. Adopted.

A number of amendments were offered to send separate ministers to the South American States, but they were rejected, and the committee plan of consolidation was carried out.

Mr. HEWITT, of N. Y., endeavored to have the abandoned consulates in China restored, but his amendments were voted down, and he said he had a number of amendments to offer to the bill.

is amendments were voted down, and he said he

HE HAD BEEN FAIRLY BEATEN, snd the temper of the House shown itself as op-posed to his ideas, he would not detain the com-nittee with his propositions.

Mr. SEELYE, of Mass, failed in a like effort to secure the restoration of Singapore to the fourth class consulate, instead of fifth, as reorted.
On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, Honolulu was ransferred from a second to a fifth class con-On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, Honolulu was transferred from a second to a fifth class consulate.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the consulate at Cape Haytien was stricken out, and Port-au-Prince inserted in its place.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to restore the consulate at Beyrut, in Syria, and advocated the amendment on the ground of its being in the vicinity of important American missions in Syria.

Mr. HEWITT, of N. Y., advocated this amendment on account of its commercial value, but would tell the gentlemen that the Democratic party could not afford to lose the Presbyterian vote of New York. [Laughter.]

Ninety-nine was announced as the affirmative vote. Ninety-nine was announced as any sint went vote.

Mr. GARFIELD. The ninety-nine that went not satray. [Laughter.]

The negative vote was 57; so the amendment was adopted.

An effort was made by Messrs. Conger, of Mich., and Garrield, of the conference of American seamen, those gentleman claiming that the figures used by the committee in reaching their conclusions embraced only the expense for

which had to be paid from this fund.

The bill was read through, when
Mr. SINGLETON offered an amendment providing that the sums appropriated for salaries
shall be in full for the year commencing July 1,
1576, and all laws to the contrary are hereby repealed. Adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill
to the House.

Mr. HALE demanded a separate vote on the
amendment striking out the appropriation for a
Minister Resident at the Hawaiian Islands and
the amendment of the Committee of the Whole
was concurred in—yeas 130, nays 87.

Mr. RANDALL called the year and nays on the
passage of the bill, and the Clerk was about to
call the roll, when mr. RANDALL said they wanted to go on Mr. RANDALL said they wanted to go on the record on the bill.

Several Republicans said they did not propose to vote against the bill.

The Democrats evincing a determination to have the bill engressed by calling the yeas and nays on formal motions, Mr. Hockers withdrew his point to save time.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 191 yeas to 2 pays, the latter being Mesers. Page and Woodbauge. WOODBURN.
The House them, at 6:30 p. m., adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

MAJOR GRIMES A MUTUAL FRIEND TESTIMONY OF REVENUE OFFICIALS

A BATCH OF BUSINESS TELEGRAMS NO EVIDENCE YET IMPLICATING BARCOCK

Circumstances Susceptible of Explanation Suspicion Plenty, Positive Proof Scarce

Sr. Louis, Feb. 11 .- The first witness called this morning in the trial of Gen. E. O. Babcock was Major E. B. Grimes, depot quartermaster in United States army, stationed at St. Louis Maj. Grimes was introduced by the prosecution to show that Gen. Babcock carried on a correspon dence with McDonald last fall while the latter was under indictment for complicity in the whisky frauds. Maj. Grimes said: "I have been in the 1 was district quartermaster; I saw Gen. Babcock when he was here last fall, probably in Septem ber, just before fair time, with the President's party; he said to me that he would probably want to send some letters or packages through me to to send some letters or packages through me to other parties; he did not say to whom; after that he sent three letters to me, I recollect: that is, I suppose he sent them; I got a letter addressed to myself with another letter in it; that was a short time after I saw Gen. Babcock here; the letter inclosed in mine was in a white envelope, scaled and marked McDonald. The note to me in the first letter was simply. "Please deliver the in-closed letter to McDonald, and it was

I gave the inclosed letter to McDonnid, I think, at my office a week or ten days later. I received another letter through the post office directed to me. There was no note in it, but an envelope addressed in a different hand from that of the first to McDonnid. There was no note to me, but there was a piece of paper wrapped around the envelope. The third letter was just like the second. I delivered all three of these letters to McDonnid. When one of them came he was not here, and in trying to find him I met his brother-in-land. The method was not here, and in trying to find him I met his brother-in-land. Waish did.

On the cross-examination Grimes said he had known General Babcock personally and intimately, and that the latter had been a good friend to him on one occasion, when McDonnid and McKee were reported to be using their influence to have him removed because he would not put a man in the place that they wanted. SIGNED O. E. BABCOCK.

man in the place that they wanted.

BARCOCK PROMISED HIS INPLUENCE
to prevent the removal. Witness, in the course
of his cross-examination, said: Once when I delivered these letters to McDonald, I saked him
(McDonald) did Babcock have anything to do
with this whisky ring, and he said, "Grimes, I
don't know; don't believe he knows any more
about it than you do, and you know you don't
know anything about it."
On the redirect cross-examination Maj. Grimes
was asked did McDonald in that conversation
say that he himself didn't know anything about
the whisky ring? Witness, Yes, he did. [Lunghter.] ter.]
District Attorney. How did you come to ask if Babcock had anything to do with the whisky ring? Witness. Askel of the simple reason that if Babcock, who had been my friend, had had anything to do with it, I was going to drop him.
District Attorney. What reason had you to suspect the General?
Witness. Nothing but the fact of the letters sent through me.

witness. Nothing out the fact of the festers sent through me.

Grimes was followed by P. H. Engleke, the rectifier, who gave an account of his operations. He testified having seen, in whole or in part, telegrams, or what purported to be telegrams, in the hands of Joyce, informing him of contemplated

VISITS OF REVENUE AGENTS. Witners always straightened up his house on such occasions, and it almost always happened that the agent came out after information had J. W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified: During 1873, 1874 and 1875 there two efforts constantly made to fexret out the francs that were being perpetrated. Several revenue agents were sent to St. Louis in 1872, but I received no definite information from them. revenue agents were sent to St. John in 18.2, out I received no definite information from them. Later Brooks and Hoge were sent out especially to look into Bevis & Frazer's affairs, and that firm paid the Government forty thousand dollars as a compromise. When I sent Joyce to California it was to get him out of the way of the agents whom I sent here, and who complained of an excessive attention on his part, whining and dining them, so they could not do any work. AlcDonald and Joyce nover came to see me much when they were in Washington. I had a conversation with Mr. Rogers in regard to investigations in the West. I remember showing him a copy of a letter received between the 10th and 15th of December, written by Brooks, saying that delay would prove equally profitable to the Government and gratifying to ourselves, or something of that kind. The

was shown to me at the White House by General Habcock. He said a gentleman had shown it to him, and he was afraid I was being deceived by those men. He said he would hold me responsible for their conduct. I told him I had great confidence in them. He said, "What might a sensitive man like Logan say if he saw that letter "Babcock told me the letter had been given to him confidentially, and requested me not to say where I received it from. After the visit of McDonald to Washington I remember of coming out of my house one day, when I met Babcock, and we talked about St. Louis matters. I can't say exactly what was said. We talked about revenus agents coming here. Once, in 1874, Babcock came to my office, and we talked about supposed COPY OF THE LETTER

who was dead at the time. I told him that there were no charges against Ford; that the charges I was geiting up were against the living. He arked what examination had been made, and said something about blackening the memory of Ford. The only way a man's neemery could be blackened who was dead was by an examination. Afterwards Babcock came to see me about sending a bird, a thrush, I think, out West. He only came to my office once or twice altogether that I remember. Some two or three months before Richardson went out of office I had a talk with the President, and told bim things were crooked in St. Louis, and I thought if a proper investigation was made it would result largely to the benefit of the Treasury. He concurred with me, and asked when I proposed to begin. On the 25th of January, 1875, I addressed a lotter to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to a change of supervisors. The rumors of frauds beginning in 1872 caused me to write this letter. Afterwards Secretary CHARGES AGAINST FORD,

BRISTOW CAME INTO THE OFFICE, and we talked the matter over, concluding to wait until the fall elections were over; we waited, and then there were a number of Senatorial elections, and we had to wait until they were over; then we found that we were in the midst of a Presidential election, and that was another obstacle; after that we arranged to make the transfers; letters were produced and read in regard to the change of officers of internal revenue, including Gen. McDomaid to Philadelphia and Mr. Fulton to St. Louiz; witness proceeded; after I addressed a letter to the Secretary and the transfers of the supervisors were made, I had a conversation with the defendant; the conversation commenced by him exiting my attention to the subject; he told me it was an unwiss measure and would result in bringing such a strong PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT

that the order would have to be recalled, which would be unpleasant for me. The convertation was held at Babcock's room in the White House. The President was not present. I don't remember to have had any other conversation with the defendant about the matter. This transfer was to take place on the 15th of February. I notified the parties by telegraph on the 4th that the order would be revoked. Col. Dyer then read the President's revocation of the order as follows:

EXECUTIVE BIARBIOS.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 4, 1878.

Sig: The President directs me to say that he desires that the circular order transferring supervisors of internal revenue be suspended by telegraph until further orders.

LEVI P. LUCKET. Witness identified the following as having been received by him:

St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1875.

J. W. Douglass, Washington, D. C.: Don't like the order. It will damage the Government and injure the Administration. Will explain when I see you.

J. McDonAld.

when I see you.

The following was identified by witness as his answer to the above:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1875.

John McDonald, St. Louis: The order of trans-J. W. DOUGLASS.
Witness also identified the following:
Washington, March 7, 1874.

John J. Joyce, Revenue Agent, St. Louis: I need an agent to make an investigation in San Francisco in place of Sewell, made supervisor and ordered home. Can you go there for me, say for months?

J. W. DOUGLASS.

dered nome. Can Jova J. W. Douglass. four months?

Mr. Douglass identified the following:
Sr. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1874.

J. W. Douglass, Washington: Shall be pleased to serve the honorable Commissioner at San Francisco or any other place where my services can benefit the Government. Hefore starting I should like to consult you and get my instructions.

JOHN A. JOYCE. The following was identified and read :

Washington, March 9, 1874.

To John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Not necessary to come here. Will write you full instructions care of supervisors at San Francisco.

J. W. Douglass. Witness said: I did not want him to come and find out why I was sending him away.
The following was identified by Mr. Douglass:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.
To John D. Hoge, Kense, Ohio: You have permission to go out of your district to follow up frauds.

J. W. Douglass. mission to go out of your district to follow up frauds.

The following was identified as written by Avery:

Washington, March 9, 1814. Avery: Washington, March 9, 1874.

To John W. Brownies, New Castle, Pa.: You have permission to go outside of your district in following up evidence of fraud.

J. W. Douglass.

Witness recollected the following:
ST. Louis, March 16, 1574.
J. W. Douglass, Washington: When will my instructions to go to California be here?
J. A. JOYCE.

The answer was as follows:

WASHINGTON; March 10, 1874.

To John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Full instruction will be mailed to San Francisco.

J. W. Douglass. The following was identified as in Avery's handwriting: handwriting: Washington, June 4, 1874.

J. A. Joyce, San Francisco: You may return to
St. Louis as soon as practicable.

J. W. Douglass.

J. W. DOUGLASS.

Mr. Douglass identified the signatures of Rogers and Joyce to the following:

J. W. Douglass, Washington: I desire to make a report in writing and personally on the Pacific coast investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1874.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis: You have permission to come on the business mentioned in your telegram.

H. C. ROGERS, Acting Commissioner. Wilness was shown a dispatch from Hoge, but did not identify his handwriting. Judge Krum looked at it, and admitted the handwriting. It read as follows:

handwriting. It read as follows:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6, 1874.

J. W. Douglass, Washington: 1 have just received information showing extensive frauds in St. Louis in 1871 and 1872. If one Woodward applies for authority don't grant it. It's not necessary. 1 have the same information, and more conclusive. Send Brooks, and we can ferret it out.

J.NO. T. HOGE. out. JNO. T. HOOR.

A number of telegrams were shown to witness for identification, but not read, being reserved for introduction at another time.

Colonel Dyer wished read a dispatch signed by General Babcock, but the defense objected, and it went over.

Several other dispatches, either to or signed by Babcock, were identified, but withheld.

The following were identified:

Jno. A. Joyce: The order directing you to re-port to Supervisor McDonaid, at Philadelphia, on the 15th, is suspended. J. W. Douglass. John McDonald: Proceed at once, or send agent, to confer with Collector Parker, of Colorado, who will await your coming. J. W. Dougnass.

The following and its answer were read:

Sr. Louis, April 19, 1875

J. W. Douglass: 1 wish to visit Washington at
nce on important official business.

JNO. McDonald. WASHINGTON, April 25, 1875.

John McDonald: Permission to come is granted.

J. W. Douglass.

John McDonald: Permission to come is granted.

J. W. Douglass.

Witness, in reply to question, said: I saw and talked about Holmes with McDonald when he was in Washington under the above leave of absence: Holmes was a clerk in the revenue office; I was sitting in my office when McDonald came in and said, "I left Holmes at work in St. Louis left the boys to help him." I said what Holmes! He said, "Holmes who works in your office." I said he was not at St. Louis, to which McDonald replied, "Yes he is." I sent up stairs to some of the clerks and learned that Holmes had been gone some days; I did not know it before; I don't know whether Avery was in Washington then or not, nor do I know whether Holmes was absent: Holmes was sent to St. Louis by the Scoretary of the Treasury without my knowledge.

A dispatch from McDonald to Joyce relative to Holmes next was read:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1875.

Holmes next was read:

Washinotox, April 21, 1875.

J. A. Joyce: That man H. has his instructions outside of the Department. H. and A. are both the President and party returned this morn-The following was also read:

The following was also read:
Sr. Louis, April 12, 1875.
To J. W. Douglass, Washington: Pursuant with telegram of April 7, to Supervisor McDonald, I have conferred with Parker with reference to seizures of whicky in Colorada from this district, Parker having made said seizures.

JNO. A. JOYCE. Col. Dyer read the following:

Col. Dyer read the following:

St. Louis, April 16, 1875.

J. W. Douglass: I have the honor herewith to tender my resignation as revenue agent, to take effect the first of the month. Personal and family matters compel this course. Thanking you sincerely for your many personal favore extended to me in the past, I am your obedient servant,

John A. Joyge. In connection with this letter the following Sr. Louis, April 23, 1875.

J. W. Douglass: Please do not accept until 15th

The reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.

J. A. Joyce: Resignation tendered by telegram, and letter of the 6th received. Resignation accepted, to take effect to day. J. W. Dovenass. The following telegram of Day, of the seizures,

In absence of information, I await instructions. Jno. McDonald.

The answer is as follows:

Washington, D. C., May II, 1875.

Jno. McDonald: Supervisor Hawley was assigned to special duty at St. Louis, and has full instructions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Storrs: Gen. Babcock is private secretary. He receives all correspondence for the President, opens and examines it, and distributes it among the Departments. In special cases he consults the President.

Mr. Storrs. Do you know that in many cases where special favors were desired people all over the country have sent their requests to Gen. Babcock direct? Babcock direct?

Witness, Yes, Sir; he lays the matter before the President for action. Complaints frequently came from officials, among them of revenue came from officials, among them of revenue agents or spices.

Mr. Storrs. Haven't you known of the best of your officials complaining of this?

Witness, Yes, sir; such complaints come from all parts of the country. It was not unfrequent that inquiries were made by officials, asking if detectives were to be sent into their districts.

Mr. Storrs: If Supervisor Tutton had asked you if you were going to send detectives into his district, would you have had any hestation in 'talling him?'

district, would you have had any hesitation in telling him?
Witness, Not at all.
Air. Storrs, It depended on your opinion of the officers?
Witness, Yes, sir.
Bir. Storrs, Something was said of an interview between you and Gen. Babbook, in which the name of Bir. Ford was used. Wasn't it as regards Mr. Ford and him alone that Gen. Babbook asked?
Witness, I believe it was.
Air. Storrs, Did you understand that Gen. Babbook desired to influence your action as regards your plans to break up frauds?
Witness, I only understood it as I have explained the circumstances.

plained the circumstances.

Mr. Storrs. Did you understand him to be anxious to protect a man whose reputation he believed to be pure, and who was the President's friend? Witners. Yes, sir; I told him there were no charge's against Nr. Ford. My suspicions were against other officials in St. Louis.

Mr. Storrs. I deeire to call your attention to a letter which Gen. Babcock, you say, showed you, wasn't Hoge's name in that letter?

Witness. Yes, sir; the letter spoke of a Wastern trip. I don't think it mentioned St. Louis.

Mr. Storrs. Did Gen. Babcock mention St. Louis? Witness. I think not; he spoke of Senator Legan as likely to feel sensitive over changes.

Mir. Storrs. Speaking of this letter, do you remember his saying to you that it looked a little like addition, division and ellence?

Witness. I ought to do that; it originated in my State.

Witness. I ought to do that; it originated in my State.

Mr. Storrs. In Pennsylvaniar Oh, I am glad to learn where that idea came from. Wasn't that a time when it was deemed important to conciliate the Senator?

Witness. Well, my experience is that is a continuous time in Washington.

Mr. Storrs. Now I come to the transfer to the supervisors. The idea, I understand you to say, was conceived before Mr. Bristow came into office? was conceived before Mr. Bristow came into office?

Witness. My first conversation on the subject with the President was, I think, two or three months before Mr. Bristow came in.

The order was issued on the 27th of February, I believe. It was perhaps two days after the issue of the order that I had the conversation with General Babecck. He said a good deal of pressure would be brought to bear upon me, and it was so. The political pressure brought to bear was very great. was so. The political present brought to bear was very great.

At this point Mr. Storrs said there were some documents he wished to look over before he went on with the cross-examination, and it being late an adjournment was taken till morning.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—In the Assembly yester-day the Vance bill, repealing the Potter law.

ordered to a third reading by a vote of 67 SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11.—Elisha Belden, of Whately, tobacco grower and dealer, has failed, with liabilities to the amount of \$80,003, of which \$47,000 is secured by mortgages. His assets over the mortgaged property are only \$1,000. PITTSBURG, Feb. 11 .- A fire in south Pittsburg PITTEBURG, Feb. II.—A first in south I to-day burned the flouring mill of Vaight, Ortman & Spreen, containing a large stock of flour and grain, and the Birmingham depot of the Pittaburg. Cincinnati and St. Louis railway. The total loss \$50,000; partially insured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The town meetings in St. Lawrence county resulted in the unanimous election of the Republicanticket, something which has not occurred for many years in that county. Seven of the thirty-four supervisors thus sleeted were Greeley Republicans in 1872. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. II.—Arrived, schr. Esquimanx, with the captain and crew of the ship Progress, from Galveston, for Liverpool, which was abandoned in latitude 42° 40°, longitude 50° 30°. Eight of the crew were sent to the hospital to-night, being hadly frost bitten. The Progress with a cargo of cotton was valued at \$350,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.-The town meetings

The New Jersey Silk Weavers. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The slik weavers of this city, who number about one thousand, are organizing a movement to demand higher tariff this city, who number about our internal, are organizing a movement to demand higher tariff on the importation of silk goods, claiming that the present tariff of sixty per cent. is not enough to secure them against competition with foreign labor. A largely attended meeting of the operatives' association was held last night for this purpose. The new tariff bill proposes to reduce the duty on silk manufactures to forty per cent. REVERDY JOHNSON.

AUTOPSY OF REMAINS BY OB. STEINER APOPLEXY PRIMARY CAUSE

EXPRESSIONS OF GRIEF IN BALTIMORE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

Transfer of the Remains to the Residence

PREPARATIONS FOR BURIAL ON SUNDAY

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 11,-The main facts con sected with the sudden and tragic death of Reverdy Johnson in the grounds attached to the Executive Mansion as telegraphed last night are not changed by later developments this morning. His death was so sudden and unexpected after his appearance in the State library and about the State house yesterday when the Legislature was in session, apparently in full health, that the ommunity has not yet recovered from the shock. Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, State Senator from Frederick county, a distinguished physician and in-spector of the Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potemac during the late war, who exam-ined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of death: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal, or, being seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to save himself, moved toward the west, staggering along by the northerly side of the Executive Mansion, at each step his body gaining additional momentum, so that, having reached the door leading into the basement, he swayed around to the south and fell, striking his head against a sharp corner of the granite base-course of the house, which gave the first wound on the head, reaching the pavement made of rough cobblistones a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instant probably the bones of the nose were fractured and one joint of the second finger of the right hand was dislocated. Whether after struggles account for the abrasions on the knees and the fingers of left hand cannot be positively asserted, although it is probable. The wounds in the scalp were accompanied with fractures of the external bones of the cranium, with probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Leath must have resulted almost instantly. Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal,

the case. Least the state of the State stantly.

Mr. Gwynn, Attorney General of the State and sen-in law of Mr. Johnson, 19 of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack, lasting three hours, while attending the trials in South Carolina several MOURNING IN BALTIMORE.

MOUNTING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Feb. 11.— Major Latrobe this morning issued an order directing that the City Council be convened in extra session this evening, in order that some action may be taken by the municipal authorities to indicate proper appreciation of the great loss sustained in the death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist.

Flags on all the public buildings are displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

cased.

At a meeting of the Supreme Bench this morning it was resolved to hold a meeting at noon to-morrow to take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Johnson.

In the United States District Court this morning. In the United States District Court this morn ing the death of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson wa announced by United States District Attornor Stirling, and the court immediately adjourned. A meeting of members of the Baltimore bawill be held to-morrow to take appropriate ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Annarolis, Mb., Feb. 11.—Immediately on the assembling of the General Assembly to-day the following communication was received in both EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Dela gates: The melancholy duty devolves on me of inform

mg you by official communication of the death of Hon. Reveryy Johnson. This and event occurred last evening at the Executive Maniton, from an unaccountable and unwitnessed accident. The distinguished abilities of Mr. Johnson as a jurist distinguished abilities of Mr. Johnson as a jurist and statesman have long made him the pride of his native State, and on this most sad occasion the General Assembly of Maryland may deem it proper to pay his memory that tribute of respect to which his faithful services to his State and his country so justly entitle him.

On receipt of this communication both Houses took action to pay proper respect to deceased, and immediately adjourned. They will assemble in the hall of the House at 3 o'clock, and proceeding thence to the Executive Mansion, will in a body escort the remains to the depot, whence the body will be taken to Haltimore in a special car.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS TO BALTIMORE. REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS TO BALTIMORE.

BARTIMORE, Feb. 11.—The remains of Hon. Reverdy Johnson were escorted from the Executive Mansion at Annapolis this afternoon by Governor Carroll, both houses of the Legislature, accompanied by their officers, the members of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Admiral Rodgers and Commander Ferry of the naval school, the president, faculty and students of St. John's college, of which Mr. Johnson was an alumnur; members of the bar and citizens of Annapolis, all on foot, to the depot, where they were placed in a special car and brought to this city, accompanied by relatives and friends.

The funeral will take place Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. from his late residence, 115 Park avenue, and the interment will take place at Greenmount cemetery.

The city council convened an extra session this emetery.

The city council convened an extra session this

The city council convened an extra session this evening. Mayor Latrobe preciding. Eulogies were delivered and resolutions adopted, expressing the deep sense of loss which pervades the whole community at the sad and sudden death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson; that in the death of Mr. Johnson the city of Baltimore lest her most distinguished citizen, and, as a mark of respect, that the mayor and city council attend the funeral in a body.

Northcote's Marine Insurance Bill-London, Feb. 11 .- Sir Stafford Northcote's in against a ship-owner in favor of the cargo and assengers equally, and prohibits the evasion of the warranty by special contract. In either case such contracts are declared void. The second important modification relates to

alue and policies, and provides for proceeding before referees upon the court's direction whether before referees upon the court's direction whether the defendant applies therefor or not, to ascer-tain what would be the value of interest of the insured if the policy were open. If the val-uation unreasonably exceeds the real value of the subject matter the value ascertained by the referees alone is recoverable. The third modification is, owners are allowed to recover only the net freight, the proportion of expenses which would have been incurred in earning total freight to be ascertained and de-ducted as the court directs in any action on the contract.

contract.

The fourth modification provides that if the owner insures a ship, such insurance, including what is known as outlit or furniture, and also insures freight, reckening any of the charges including the insurances of the ship, the latter will advantage and double insurance are fond.

HOUSE OF LORDS. London, Feb. 11.—In the House of Lords this svening, Lord Cavins introduced the judicature amendment bills, maintaining the final appellate urisdiction of the House of Lords on an improved system, and providing for the sittings during the recess of Parliament.

STRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Owen Lindsay was hanged here to-day for the murder of Francis A. hanged here to-day for the murder of Francis A. Colvin. He protested his innocence to the last. PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 .- Joshua Lames, wh sides in Downingtown, and who was on a visit resides in Howainstown, and who was on a visit to this city, was this morning shot and seriously wounded by Mrs. Kate Irvin. Mrs. Irvin claims the shooting was done in self-defense. NEW LONDON, Cr., Feb. 11 .- The burglar who ntered the National Bank of Commerce on Tues-

manner: Lime is slacked in water in which a lit-tle creesote has been dissolved. It is then atottom of deal box to about one inch in this bottom of deal box to about one inch in thick-ness. A sheet of paper is laid above, and then the fruit. Over the fruit is another sheet of pa-per, and then more lime, and so on till the box is full, when sinely-powdered charcoal is packed in the corners and the lid tightly closed. Fruit thus enclosed will, it is said, remain good for a long time.

The biggest carp out has been sent by Odo Russell, English Ambassador at Berlin, to Francis Buckland, in London. It weighs twenty-Francis Buckland, it two feet ien inches long, and measures one foot one inch in circumference. His head is like that of a great pix, and his back like that of a hippopotamus. His age is esti-mated at a hundred years or more.

The annual report of the medical departme of the British army for 1873 shows that the troops were healthiest in scaport towns, camps and at small stations. In the large manufacturing towns and Dublin the death rate was high. Thus, while in camps the number of constantly sick was 26 in every 1,000, it was 40 in London and 43 in Dublin.

Hark from the Toombs-Robert's Assertions

Indorsed by a Republican. The following letter from a native Georgian, a relative of old Ben Wade, will be read within-

QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GA., Feb. 2, 1876. 5

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sin: That the leading and prominent Demo-crats of the State of Georgia have unusnimously agreed and determined upon what course the party shall pursue is as certain as that two and two make four. It is true that the sime, plans, purposes and designs of the wicked, hostile party, in a great measure, are kept secret, and it is only now and then that Robert Toombs fills up with whisky and makes public their secrets. But it may be relied upon as a fact that the said Robert Toombs is the head and front and brains of the Democratio party of Georgia, and when Ben Hill professes love for the Union of our fathers he knows he speaks untruly, just as he knew he Blaine in Congress, that everything was done for the Union prisoners at Andersonville than could be done to alleviate the sufferings of those unfortunate American citizens, for it was a notorious fact at the time throughout the South that the women of southwestern Georgia, hearing of the awful sufferings and the fagia, hearing of the awful sufferings and the fa-tality among the prisoners at Andersouville, and fearing the people of the North would retaliate upon their fathers, huabands, brothers and sons in Northern prisons, came with large supplies of provisions, vegetables, a.c., and begged to be al-lowed to minister to the wants of the prisoners, but were douled this privilege by the authorities, and were driven away, not being allowed even to throw what they brought over the stockade to the poor prisoners. This Mr. Hill know as well as did Wirr or Jefferson Davis, and if he was the candid, hences man that Robert Toombs is he, like Robert Toombs, would make a clean breast of it, and acknowledge his hatred of the flag, the like Robert Toombs, would make a clean breast of it, and acknowledge his hatred of the flag, the Yankoes and the Union bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and so would every other leader in the party to which Mr. Hill belongs in Georgia.

A fice republican Government cannot exist (and ought not, if it could) without honesty, honor and integrity. Despotic governments, having their foundation in a disregard to commen right, are strengthened and rendered secure by vice and ignorance, but not so with a government of the people. That the principles of the Domocratic party in Georgia and throughout the South would lead to national bankruptcy.

MISHEY, DIGRACE AND LEWINATION

MISERY, DISGRACE AND PERCURIATION needs no argument among sensible mee, and this is just what Toombe, Hill and their party of the South wish above all things to bring about, for they know the Union cannot survive such a state of things. The instituous attacks upon our institutions made by our enemies are infinitely more dangerous then when boldly made by open hostillity and with arms in their hands. Had the country been in the condition at the commencement of the rebellion it is in at present, the result would have been rery different from what it was. country been in the condition at the commencement of the rebellion it is in at present, the result
would have been very different from what it was.
The Government, disgraced and brought into
contempt of its people, would fail an easy victim
to disorganizors and secssionists, and with the
mighty expenses of modern warfare no nation
could long defend itself without credit, as no one
knows better than the leaders of the late Confederacy and the leaders of the Democracy in the
South. It may be depended upon that the Democratic party of the South will make war upon the
Union and upon every measure that is intended
to increase the nation's strength and make the
Union of the States perpetual. The mission of
that party is to destroy. It is a confession every
thinking lover of his country is forced to make,
that he looks upon the future of our common country now with more apprehension than he did in
the commencement of the late war, but the mission of the Republican party is to fight for liberty
and justice, not doubting that all will come right
at last.

It was my intention mainly in this communica-

at was my intention mainly in this communication to call the attention of the country to an utterance of Robert Toombs, in his last week's
Atlants speech, on the subject of a convention to
be called in Georgia, for the purpose of giving to
Georgia a constitution under which no one but
the Bourbon Democrat and the slave can live.
Mr. Toombs said the Democrats in the Lugislature held their seats through intimidation, violence and frauds. This latrue, every word of it;
terribly true. In this (Brooks) county an election
was held. The Democrate, seeing their candidate
was to be heaten, resorted to a riot, and with guns,
plettis, knives and clubs drove the Republicans
from the polls and announced their man elected.
The riot was begun by a leader of the party
striking a colored citizen several heavy blows
over the head with a heavy walking-stick.

The colored man at the time was sitting down,
whittling a piece of wood with his pocket-knife,
not dreaming of a difficulty with any one. But,
having retreated and begged his assainant not to
beat him, after receiving the third blow, stabbed
the White Leaguer with his knife; inflicting a It was my intention mainly in this communicabeat him, after receiving the third blow, stabbed the White Leaguer with his knife, inflicting a wound which it was supposed produced death, se the man died a month afterwards. This colored the man used a mount alterwares. This colored man was put upon trial upon a charge of willful murder, and was convicted and sentenced to be hung, and on the lith of December last was hung, and, I may very justly say,

and, I may very justly say.

WAS HUNG BY A MOB.

It is true that it was all done under the forms of law, but the judge on the bench and from him down to the most despicable, perjured witness in the case knew it was not a case of willful murder. Some of the contemptible jury of twelve savages before whom the case was tried are trying to applogize for their verdict by admitting the necro ought not to have been hung, and contending that they could not have remained here in any sort of safety if they had brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts. It is true that had the verdict been "not guilty," as it ought to have been, these twelve would have been deemed and adjudged unworthy members of the Ku-Klux White-League Democratic fraternity of Georgia, and in all human probability would have had to be re-obligated and put on "bread and water" until each in turn had killed a "nigger," and incontrovertably established the fact of the killing before the Order, before being admitted ag da into full fellowship.

The State and county courts here, so facts they relate to the friends of the nation, white is black, are in no respect courts of justice, but engines of oppression and robbers, and, owled the alarm among the colored population, ergor in their minds as to the security of property of and liberty, thousands and thousands are in a fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the State tor other fields of labor. It is a fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the State tor other fields of labor. It is fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the State tor other fields of labor. It is fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the State tor other fields of labor. It is fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the State tor other fields of labor. It is a fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the fields of labor. It is a fair estimate, I think, to say that 3,000 neuro in the fields of labor. It is the property of the constitution and laws of the United States— WAS HUNG BY A MOB.

Miss Ransom holds a reception at her studio Judge W. Q. Gresham, of Indianapolis, Ind., is in the city and stopping at the National hotel. He will remain in the city but a few days.

Boston, Feb. 11 .- Thomas Barry, well known and actor in past years, died here this a. m. after a protracted illness. Chief Engineer John W. Moore has assumed charge of the department of steam engineering at the pavy yard, relieving Chief Engineer Ed-win Fithian.

The many friends of Capt. D. Y. McRitchie, the commander of the United States steamer Talla-possa, will regret to learn that Mrs. McRitchie has been quite ill on board the Tallapossa for several days past. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fassett who stended last Saturday evening's reception wil

attended last Saturday evening's reception will be pleased to learn that they are to be continued, and that their invitations bold good for the season. All lovers of art who would enjoy an evening with pictures and music can secure cards by calling at Farsett's, 925 Pennsylvania avenue, any time before Saturday.

Mr. James M. Scovel writes from Camden, Name Lawrence to the Springfald Republican as New Jersey, to the Springfield Republican as New Jersey, to the Springfield Republican as follows: "A well-known gentleman of Philadelphia has just sent Wait Whitman 200 to relieve his present necessities. The "good Gray Poet" (who lives here beloved by all is oldand ill and poor. He is endeavoring to bring out his new book. Two Rivulets." and has not the means to do it. Rosetti, Buchanan, Prof. Dowden, and greates: of all, Tonnyson, write beautiful words of tenderest sympathy and encouragement to Whitman, and such scords come from all over the continent. But in America this brave, greathearted, large-souled poet asks for bread, and we give him a stone. I propose that you ask the people who appreciate this singular, but gifted and true-hearted man, to raise \$5,000 for him."

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 .- The grand jury this after-Aldermen Hildreth and Culbertson, formerly revenue gaugers. These gentlemen gave bail CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Times learns from a

trustworthy source that one of the remaining in-dictments is against Chas. H. Reed, prosecuting dictments is against Chas. H. Reed, prosecuting atterney of Gook county.

NEW CRIMANS, Feb. 11.—The indictments for conspiracy to defraud the Government in whisky cases include the following in addition to the names telegraphed yesterday: D. M. Carey, Alfred H. Cowan and Patrick Harnan. They were bailed in \$5,000 each. R. S. Dennee and others, whose names have not yet been made public, were indicted by the grand jury, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—In the libel subst Simonten against the Alla to-day, John Mc 166 denied the motion of the defendant, that portion of the complaint rais. Bank of California, holding that it was possible that the plaintiff should prove the failure of the statement that he had caused the failure of the bank by showing that the failure arose from 168 acts of the officers of the bank.